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IN RE:	: MDL NO.
ETHICON, INC.,	: 2:12-MD-02327
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CATHERINE : Federal 300 V	L. SCHUTTE-STANT, RPR, RMR Official Court Reporter irginia Street, East Room 6009 rleston, WV 25301

1	APPEARANCES: (ALL VI	A TELEPHONE)
2	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:	BRYAN F. AYLSTOCK, ESQ.
3		Aylstock, Witkin, Kreis & Overholtz Suite 200
4		17 East Main Street Pensacola, FL 32502
5		THE DATEBORY HOO
6	FOR THE PLAINTIFFS:	LEE BALEFSKY, ESQ. Kline & Specter The Nineteenth Floor
7		1525 Locust Street Philadelphia, PA 19102
8		Philadelphia, PA 19102
9		
10	FOR THE DEFENDANTS:	PHILIP J. COMBS, ESQ. Thomas, Combs & Spann
11		P.O. Box 3824 Charleston, WV 25338-3824
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## PROCEEDINGS

Had before The Honorable Cheryl A. Eifert, United States Magistrate Judge, United States District Court, for the Southern District of West Virginia, at Huntington, via teleconference, on December 15, 2015, as follows:

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Hi, this is Laura, Judge
Eifert's Judicial Assistant. First, I would like to confirm
the court reporter, Cathy, is on the line.

COURT REPORTER: Hi, Laura. This is Cathy.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Hi, Cathy. Thank you.

We are here today in the matter of *Ethicon MDL*, Case Number 2:12-md-02327. This will be regarding Ethicon's motion for a protective order to quash cross-notice of videotape de bene esse deposition of Bruce Rosenzweig, M.D. This is ECF Number 1805.

May I please have plaintiffs' counsel?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Good morning, Laura. This is Bryan Aylstock on behalf of plaintiffs.

MR. BALEFSKY: This is Lee Balefsky on behalf of the plaintiffs in Pennsylvania.

JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: Thank you. If that's everyone for plaintiffs' counsel, may I please have counsel for Ethicon?

MR. COMBS: Laura, this is Phil Combs on behalf of Ethicon.

1 JUDICIAL ASSISTANT: All right, thank you. 2 everyone will please hold one moment for Judge Eifert. 3 THE COURT: Good morning. 4 RESPONSE: Good morning, Your Honor. 5 THE COURT: Well, I know we are here today for 6 Ethicon's motion for protective order involving Dr. 7 Rosenzweig, but I think I would also like to talk after that 8 about the one involving Dr. Elliott, and also the errata 9 sheet changes that are specific to the Mullins case. 10 why don't we get started with the first one, which is the 11 motion in regards to Dr. Rosenzweig -- or is it Rosenzweig? 12 MR. COMBS: Rosenzweig, Judge. 13 THE COURT: Rosenzweig, okay. So who would like 14 to speak about that on behalf of Ethicon? 15 MR. COMBS: Judge, this is Phil Combs. I'll be 16 addressing this on behalf of Ethicon. 17 Judge, we've set forth our position in our papers and 18 we basically have two complaints. The first is that the 19 plaintiffs aren't following the procedures that are set 20 forth in PTO 205; and the second is that the vehicle that 21 they've chosen to cross-notice this deposition through 22 prejudices us. 23 Judge Goodwin has already spoken on this, in PTO 205, 24 he set an expert disclosure date for the plaintiffs for general and specific experts of February 1, 2016. And in 25

PTO 205, he specifically addresses that depositions of general causation experts are not to be duplicative, but that they shall be deposed once on the issue of their general causation reports.

So we have a situation here where we are being asked to depose Dr. Rosenzweig in a case in which we don't have a report in. I mean, there's no disclosure made in the MDL Wave 1, 2, or 3 cases. And plaintiffs say, "Well, that's okay, you already know what his opinions are going to be," but that's not true. We don't have his report yet. And we're being forced to guess, at our peril, as to what his opinions are going to be. We don't know what they're going to ask him and we don't know what we're going to cross-examine him on.

Obviously, not all of the Wave cases involve TVT. And so we're also prejudiced by the vehicle of cross-noticing this in the *Carlino* case. That's a 2005 mechanically cut TVT case. And so all of a sudden we're being forced to cross-examine Dr. Rosenzweig in cases that involve TVT-O, TVT Secur, TVT Laser Cut, and TVT-O Laser Cut.

And, finally, as we pointed out in our reply brief, there are some real differences here. In Pennsylvania, there is a strong limitation on the ability to use learned treatises. And obviously that's one of the main ways that you cross-examine an expert witness is through the use of

learned treatises that disagree with his position. But if we do that in this deposition, like we would do in an MDL deposition, suddenly we've opened the door and plaintiffs can introduce learned treatises that they would otherwise not be able to introduce in the *Carlino* case.

So that's our position, Judge.

THE COURT: All right. Let me ask either you, Mr. Combs, or the plaintiffs' counsel. The deposition that is being taken in *Carlino*, my understanding from reading the materials is that this deposition is for evidence. Is that right?

MR. BALEFSKY: Yes, Your Honor. This is Lee
Balefsky. I'm counsel for Carlino and also the plaintiffs'
liaison counsel in Pennsylvania. I think there is a
misstatement by Mr. Combs.

This deposition is being taken in all of the Pennsylvania litigation. It is a de bene esse deposition taken for every single trial that we will have in Pennsylvania, and it not only includes the *Carlino* case, but it includes another -- I think there's about 160 cases filed against Ethicon in Pennsylvania.

So the deposition was noticed for all of the cases in the general pelvic mesh litigation, and the deposition is being taken for all the different TVT products that Dr. Rosenzweig talked about in his generic report. It's a

1 generic deposition. It's not a case-specific deposition. 2 So I think that's something that needs to be clarified 3 initially. 4 THE COURT: So this is not being taken necessarily 5 for use in a specific case; it's being taken in all the 6 Pennsylvania cases and it may be used in those Pennsylvania 7 cases as evidence? 8 MR. BALEFSKY: Correct. It's a generic -- he's a 9 generic expert. He is not a case-specific expert. He 10 doesn't comment on any case-specific materials regarding any 11 -- any of the plaintiffs in Pennsylvania. 12 THE COURT: Okay. 13 MR. COMBS: And, Judge, this is Phil Combs. 14 think there are two points about that. The first is that we 15 either already have or are in the process of objecting to 16 that with Judge New in the Pennsylvania mass consolidated 17 proceeding. And the second is that we would tailor our

THE COURT: Right. I guess I do have a concern -I have two concerns about this deposition. One is that, my
understanding is that this physician has not been disclosed
yet as an expert in the Wave cases, Wave 1 cases or Wave 2
cases and, therefore, no report has been produced on behalf
of this expert in any of those cases.

examination differently depending on the product at issue.

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Now, I understand the plaintiffs are saying, well,

they've had these other reports and they've had access to this testimony, so they, you know, they know what he's going to say and their argument that they're surprised is not valid. But the fact of the matter is that the rule requires that the report be provided before the expert is deposed. And it sounds to me as though this expert's not only not been identified, but he's not issued any specific report or even a docket of a prior report as a report that is going to apply in the MDLs? Is that a correct understanding?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, this is Bryan Aylstock on behalf of the plaintiffs. As you're no doubt aware, PTO 205 reset the dates for the disclosure of experts and reports to February 1. So it is correct that, technically speaking, in the Wave cases, Dr. Rosenzweig has not issued or adopted a prior report, but that's form over substance, we would submit, in that his report -- and we'll represent -- is going to be entirely consistent and identical in all material respects to the reports he did in the Lewis case, which he testified in there, in trial in the Huskey case where he testified, the Mullins consolidation, which he was just -- which was just disclosed, and he was deposed on the Ramirez case, as well as in the Carlino case.

So it seems to me that if -- if -- and I would represent that I don't at all believe this will happen, but if for some reason he strays and Ethicon is surprised and it

comes out of the blue, even though he's given days and days and days of testimony and been subject to Daubert rulings and trial testimony, the remedy would simply be, Judge, this is outside of his prior reports and, therefore, don't allow it.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Aylstock, let me ask you this, though: Have you not formally then adopted these prior reports as his reports in the MDL? Because my is understanding is it has not been done. He's not officially been identified, and his reports, although they've been produced in other cases, have not been adopted in these Wave cases.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Well, it's important to recognize, Your Honor, the wave process. And I'll go back to PTO 205, and specifically paragraph 3(a), each plaintiff in each wave -- and after today, there will be three waves, totalling 600 potential cases -- each plaintiff has to adopt no more than five experts, exclusive of treating physicians, in their case. And that is a process that's happened in the Bard waves as well, where a decision has to be made by each of plaintiffs' counsel as to which experts will be designated, and no more than five, which can be problematic. In most cases, you need a pathologist, you need a material scientist, you need a case-specific expert, potentially a regulatory expert, depending on whether the FDA issues end

up coming into the Fourth Circuit's law, life care planners, and of course general uro-Gyne experts.

So, in fact, it's the -- what PTO 205 specifically says, and I'm quoting, "It's the Court's expectations that these experts will overlap for plaintiffs who have the same products to some extent, if not entirely," end quote.

So it's not up to leadership to say, you have to use Dr. Rosenzweig, because they might choose -- each plaintiff can choose to use Dr. Rosenzweig or some other expert. But the reason that this is so important to the plaintiffs and really to the wave process generally is because when these cases go back, as Judge Goodwin indicated that they would if they weren't resolved, they're going to go back with an instruction to the trial court judge, the transferee court, set this case on your first available docket. And then we have one expert, which the Court recognizes will overlap or maybe more than one, but all being set for trial in relatively short order all over the country. And that would be impossible to deal with.

And so it's not yet time. There is no surprise. There is no prejudice as to what he will say. It will be the same thing that he's said repeatedly and the same substance of all of the reports. It's just a matter of form over substance in this case. And again, if, if we are wrong on that for some reason, they can come in here and complain

and -- and I'm sure they'll have a sympathetic ear from Your Honor. But they're not going to be wrong.

THE COURT: Well, the problem is, though, what are they going to complain about? Because, at this point, he's not formally adopted any of his reports as what you'd be using in Wave 1 and Wave 2 cases.

So there isn't anything for them to bring to the Court and say, here is the report that was identified in this case or in this wave of cases, and here is what he said. And you can see that what he says here is not the same or in addition to what he said in the report.

They can't really do that, because you haven't told them which report or reports -- I mean, obviously, those reports look pretty similar, but they don't cover all of the products. And they're not -- they've not really been identified in these cases. That's the problem that I have.

I understand what you're saying from a practical standpoint, Mr. Aylstock. He's testified multiple times; he says the same thing every time. You don't believe he's going to say anything different if he's deposed now, but if you look at the rule, the rule says that the expert must turn over their report before they're deposed. That's so that everybody knows going into the deposition what report it is that the expert is relying upon.

You haven't, to my knowledge, identified the report

that you're relying on for any of the various products. I don't know that those reports would be precisely the same for each of these products. They may be slightly different. I think that the -- I think Ethicon has the right to have on the record that Dr. Rosenzweig is going to be an expert and that this is the report he's going to be using in the TVT cases, the TVT-O cases, the TVT-S cases. I think they have a right to know that before they are forced to take his deposition.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Well, Your Honor, wouldn't they
just be able to say, Dr. Rosenzweig's testimony varied from
the Mullins report, the Huskey report, and the Lewis report
in the following respects? Isn't it -- if we filed a notice
today, adopting those opinions and reports, it's the, it's
the same exact thing. I understand what Your Honor is
saying, if he were to issue a new report with something
different for these Wave cases or new, but that's not what's
going to happen here. It's going to be consistent with this
other report.

THE COURT: I don't think you're hearing what I'm saying. Right now there is no report in these Wave cases. There is no expert report. Because, even though this man testified in a lot of other cases, he's not been identified and has not supplied a report in any of these Wave cases. That's the problem. That's the technical problem.

But it's the rule. I'm not -- you know, I didn't just decide to make it up and say, I'm going to favor form over substance. It is a rule. That's the rule.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Well, could we not simply file something -- I mean, the deposition hasn't even happened yet. Why not file those -- a notice of adoption of his prior reports, and then there's -- then we've technically met the rule and there's no prejudice, Your Honor. Because his -- his testimony will be consistent with those reports.

THE COURT: All right. So, Mr. Combs, let's say that's what plaintiffs do, they file a notice saying, Dr. Rosenzweig will be an expert in some of the TVT-O cases, some of the TVT cases, some of the TVT-S cases, we know that and we're adopting these reports, and here they are. And these are reports that you've had for quite a while. So now how do you object to his deposition or why do you object?

MR. COMBS: Two problems, Your Honor. The first is, then the deposition is a week from today, and so we will be getting hundreds of pages of reports and we'll have to depose him on that in a week. The second is that to date he has not been disclosed in any TVT Secur cases, so we would have a completely new product we would have to get ready for in a week. And then the third is, again, we pointed out that this deposition is being taken under a different set of rules than are going to apply in the MDLs, and it's not a

form over substance argument here. There is a substantive difference between what we can do and what the plaintiffs can do in Pennsylvania and what we can do and they can do in the MDL. And we would have a very real prejudice.

You know, I witnessed some of the arguments between the parties and the things that happened in regard to Dr. Elliott's deposition. And there is a very real difference in what parties can do in Pennsylvania state court and the MDL.

THE COURT: Okay. So, here's -- I guess here's where I'm struggling with that issue. You know, on the one hand, we know that a lot of what he's going to say will be repetitive of what he would say if you took a completely separate deposition of him in the MDL. So you're talking about there being some differences in, primarily, it sounds to me like the use of medical literature in examining the witness. And, you know, the thought comes to my mind, well, can we not agree that this deposition will be taken based on these reports that are adopted that Ethicon has had for some time, which may then exclude the TVT-S, and then still allow Dr. Rosenzweig to be deposed on noncumulative matters like the medical literature once he's been identified in the MDL cases?

MR. BALEFSKY: Your Honor, Lee Balefsky.

Regarding the Pennsylvania rule, there is that slight

difference that your expert cannot introduce and read from a learned treatise in Pennsylvania, although he can be asked about it and he can refer to it.

In terms of the Elliott deposition, which I'm very familiar with because we just played it in court here in the Hammons case, which is on trial right now in the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas, there was no problem making sure that the deposition was in compliance with Pennsylvania laws, which was -- actually it's more restrictive, as I indicated, than the federal rule. And it was very easy for the defense, for Ethicon to edit out those portions of the, either the direct or the cross that they did not want played in Pennsylvania.

So I don't think the prejudice is there as Mr. Combs states.

MR. COMBS: Judge, you know, you have to remember what we're talking about here. I mean, we're talking about cross-examining a general causation expert with learned treatises. That's how you do it. I mean, that's the way you cross-examine a general causation expert. And for there to be a very substantial difference between the two systems in that regard, it's really a problem. And I was involved in the discussions between the defense team and the lawyer that took Dr. Elliott's deposition. And I can tell you that we were really faced with very difficult strategic

decisions.

I mean, as Your Honor knows, when you're crossing a general causation witness, that's what you do. I mean, you're putting up the medical literature and you're saying you have Opinion A, and these articles have come to a different conclusion. And having a real distinction between the two systems in that regard is a real problem for us.

MR. BALEFSKY: Your Honor, Lee Balefsky. There's no -- there's no distinction in cross-examination. I mean, they can use the learned treatises or they don't have to use the learned treatises.

THE COURT: Well, what I understand them saying is that under Pennsylvania rule the plaintiffs can't use them.

The defendants can use them on cross-examination, but if the defendant uses them on cross-examination, that opens the door for the plaintiffs to use medical literature on redirect.

MR. BALEFSKY: Right.

THE COURT: Which would be a strategic difference there between how you might approach it.

MR. BALEFSKY well, Your Honor, it was not a problem in the *Elliott* case from what I saw that was right here in Pennsylvania. They were able to distinguish between what was -- what they wanted played and what they didn't want played. So if they wanted a learned treatise cross to

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be played, it was played. And then we had the opportunity to do a redirect on it. But if they didn't want it played, it wasn't played, and therefore there was no redirect on it. So, I mean, it seems to me the problem is more for the plaintiffs than it is for the defendants in terms of the MDL, where we -- where it can be used, but it can't be used here in Pennsylvania. THE COURT: All right. MR. COMBS: Judge, but it would be a problem for us, because there were specific articles that we would have liked to cross Dr. Elliott on that we did not use to cross him on. THE COURT: Well, but what I hear -- what I hear the plaintiffs saying is that you have the option to cut -you could put that in your cross, but you'd also have the option to cut that out, cut all of that out. And if you cut it all out in Pennsylvania, then they can't redirect on it, because you're not offering it. MR. COMBS: I don't agree, Judge. I mean, it's a trial deposition. We didn't ask him -- we did not ask him questions about literature we would have asked him about in the MDL. THE COURT: Well, what I hear the plaintiffs

saying, though, is that -- so you get your video recording

of the deposition, and you say, Ethicon says, we're going to

cut all of this cross-examination out where we've asked him about the medical literature. And by cutting it all out, then they can't redirect on it.

Are you saying you're not allowed to cut it out? Is that what you're saying? And so once you've said it, you're stuck with it, or -- I don't really understand how it's working in the Pennsylvania court.

MR. BALEFSKY: Lee Balefsky. What's working is that each deposition, and specifically with the Elliott deposition, they -- each side goes through the -- because they're long depositions and the Judge has ordered that you cut down -- so we've been going through each deposition and cutting them down. And with Elliott, we did the same thing. And, you know, we can't insist that a cross be played if the defense wants to cut it out.

THE COURT: Well, I mean, I guess you could agree, you could enter into some sort of stipulation or agreement. But now, you know, here I'm talking about the Pennsylvania court, so it's not really something that I can do or that I could enter. But you could reach an agreement that if -- because it sounds to me like the major strategic difference is this whole, this whole thing about the use of the medical literature. If you could agree that, that Ethicon would be permitted to withdraw any cross-examination based on literature, then I don't see what -- what real damage there

would be to Ethicon to go forward with the deposition of this physician. And, of course, you know, the point is that we want to try to streamline discovery to the extent that we can.

Having said that, I do believe that Ethicon has a right to know what reports are going to be used; if they're new reports, then they might have a right to have some more time to process those reports. It sounded to me like this is all old news; that there's really nothing this man is going to say that he hasn't already said. And he said it years ago.

So it doesn't sound to me like Ethicon should need a lot of time, except, you know, where products aren't addressed by him, or haven't been addressed in a report by him, I don't think you should have to cross-examine him on that. He needs to produce a report.

For example, on the TVT Secur, if he hasn't produced a report on that that you can adopt, and it hasn't been out there for awhile, then I don't think that -- I think they should get another shot at deposing him about that product.

MR. BALEFSKY: Your Honor, Lee Balefsky again. In terms of the Pennsylvania -- we produced a report in Pennsylvania which Ethicon has had for months which specifically addresses all three of those products.

THE COURT: Mr. Combs, I'm not real -- I'm not really persuaded by your argument that you're going to be

surprised or you don't have enough time to prepare, if in fact you've had the reports that they're going to adopt and rely on, you've had those now for some time. And, in fact, they -- this expert's appeared in cases that have gone to trial, so you've seen him, you've had an opportunity to cross-examine him. I'm not particularly persuaded that you're at any great disadvantage in that regard, as long as the plaintiffs do formally adopt the report, because I think that has to be done before the expert can be deposed. That's what the rule requires.

Now, on the issue of the medical literature, it seems to me that if you can reach an agreement that you can modify your cross-examination in the Pennsylvania cases and cut out the medical literature part, if you desire, then I don't see how you would be all that particularly prejudiced by that problem either.

MR. COMBS: Well, Judge, let's take them sequentially. So, for example, in regard to the report, what the plaintiffs have said in their response is that just, for example, for TVT Secur, that we're not going to be surprised by their opinion, because he addressed TVT Secur in the *Perry* case in California, which wasn't even a TVT Secur case. It was a TVT Abbrevo case.

THE COURT: Well, but he just said that there was a report produced in the Pennsylvania cases that you've had,

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       that Ethicon has had for some time now on TVT Secur.
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       that correct?
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                 MR. COMBS: Judge, it's in -- it's attached to the
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       plaintiffs' response, and, you know, I mean the Court can
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       look at it, there's not a disclosure on TVT Secur. Unless
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       I'm just totally mistaken as to what has been produced.
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, this is Bryan Aylstock.
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       Mr. Balefsky can speak to this, but my understanding is that
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       there was a report, in fact, in this specific -- related to
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       this specific deposition on TVT-S.
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                 MR. BALEFSKY: I don't know what report you're
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       talking about that was attached to the motion. Was it the
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       Pennsylvania report?
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            The report that we filed here -- I don't have it in
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       front of me, I'm sorry, Your Honor, I'm in court -- but the
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       report that we filed here for the Carlino case and the Magee
       case, which is a TVT Secur case. The Carlino case is a TVT
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       case, but the report was intended to apply to all of the --
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       all of the potential TVT cases in Pennsylvania.
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       addresses the TVT, the TVT-O, and the TVT Secur.
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            So I can't quote from it right now because I don't have
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       it in front of me, but I can represent that it addresses all
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       three of those, all three of those products.
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                 THE COURT: Well, I think the important point here
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       is --
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1 MR. COMBS: Your Honor, it's --2 The important point is -- Mr. Combs, THE COURT: 3 just wait a second. MR. COMBS: I'm sorry, your honor. 4 5 THE COURT: The important point here is, have 6 reports been produced on all of these products that he's 7 going to testify about, and have they been produced in the 8 past so that Ethicon has had them for some time so that you 9 can -- you can comply with Rule 26, you can adopt those 10 reports and say, this is what we're using for TVT, for 11 TVT-Abbrevo, for TVT-O, for TVT Secur, this is the report 12 from him? And as long as those reports had previously been 13 given to Ethicon -- and by previously, I mean a while back, 14 because they'd have a right to have some time to process 15 them -- then I don't see how there's any real prejudice to 16 Ethicon to go forward with the deposition. But what I 17 can't -- I'm not clear on right now is, were reports 18 produced for all of the products that he's going to testify 19 about, and when were they produced? And I don't mean trial 20 testimony, I mean reports. 21 MR. BALEFSKY: Your Honor, Lee Balefsky. 22 report in Pennsylvania, as I said, I don't have it in front 23 I can get it very quickly, though. I'm over here in 24 court. I can get the information, on the date it was served 25 and also the fact that it included all three of the products that he's going to be discussing at the deposition.

THE COURT: Okay. So, Mr. Combs, if you've gotten all these reports and he tells you, here's the report on Secur TVT, whatever, and I suspect that probably a good part of those reports are the same or similar, then what is your prejudice as far as the reports go?

MR. COMBS: Okay. Judge, first, I'd like to address, the report that Mr. Balefsky is referring to is Exhibit 2 to the plaintiff's response. And it doesn't -- you know, it may be that somewhere in a footnote it mentions the product TVT Secur, but -- the Court can review it, it's not a report on TVT Secur. It's Exhibit 2 to the response that was filed by the plaintiffs, Document 1811, Exhibit 2.

And so now, moving off the TVT Secur issue, I mean, again it's two things -- I mean, Judge, they're going -- there have been hundreds of depositions taken in these cases. And there are going to be more. And I don't see how the plaintiffs can be prejudiced by providing us with a report in the MDL for him to be deposed upon the products that he's going to be a general causation expert on. And so to be doing it through Pennsylvania -- again, we'll have a limited amount of time to depose him, and all of a sudden we're going to be deposing him under two evidentiary standards, two admissibility standards regarding expert testimony; we're going to have to be deposing him in which

we are, you know, at some point saying, okay, we're going to use the literature for the MDL, but not for Pennsylvania.

And, you know, I just don't understand it, Judge. I mean, Judge Goodwin has told us, you can't depose these guys duplicatively for general causation. And that's fine and we're fine with that. But that's not what's going on here. I mean, this is a state court case in which we don't have a report. It's a week before the deposition. Some of the products aren't addressed. I'm making that representation to the Court that Exhibit 2 to the motion isn't a Secur deposition. And I don't see how the plaintiffs are prejudiced by putting forward Dr. Rosenzweig in the MDL one time as PTO 205 orders them to do.

And I know that we're prejudiced, because I've gone through the process by which we had to depose Dr. Elliott. And it's just not -- you know, it's just not accurate to say, oh, we can just make decisions to cut some of it out. I mean, we're going to, you know, be deposing him under a different evidentiary standard and different admissibility standard.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, may I respond?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. AYLSTOCK: Again, this is Bryan Aylstock on behalf of the plaintiffs. On the evidentiary point, there is nothing under the Pennsylvania rules that prohibits

cross-examination for learned treatises, so they get the same shot whether it's under the MDL or not. And as we've made clear, it's a simple matter of editing. It's happened, it's already happened in Elliott. And I'm sure Mr. Balefsky can accommodate in the same exact way for the MDL. So it's more of a technical matter on that issue.

On the issue of some sort of prejudice, I would just remind the parties that about a month ago we were before Your Honor on -- in a New Jersey deposition that actually had not even been cross-noticed in the MDL. It was on the IFU issues. And Marty Weisberg was put up by Ethicon to discuss those. And in that case, there were thousands and thousands of pages and documents that we hadn't even had a chance to look at. We were in the middle of trying to prepare for Mullins and then all of a sudden that got pushed off. But we simply had not had any time to look at them and they were produced literally at the last minute.

And what the Court did is to encourage us to participate, to attend, to be there, to streamline discovery, even though we hadn't been cross-noticed, because it was in the interest of justice to do the deposition once and we'd address any issues, if there were any, after the fact.

We complied with Your Honor's wishes. We attended the New Jersey deposition, even though we were not as prepared

as we would like to be. We did our best. And here we are today, and we're not -- I mean, I haven't fully analyzed the deposition, but I don't even believe we're going to need to go back on Mr. Weisberg until we -- you know, maybe there will be a document or such to go back to.

But I think the same thing applies here. Let's have the deposition, let's see what shakes out. If, in fact, there's some learned treatise that they didn't want to use in Pennsylvania that they used here, we'd just cut it out. And there is absolutely no prejudice in going forward, seeing what happens, and decisions can be made by the Court after the deposition occurs about what can be played in trial. This is, again, an expert whose already not only been deposed repeatedly, already made it through Daubert on his prior reports. And understanding the work that goes into all of the Daubert motions and so forth, it's not our intent to go rework something that's already been able to get through Daubert and get to trial and, frankly, have some verdicts in favor of the plaintiffs.

THE COURT: Well, I do feel that the point that

Judge Goodwin is trying to make, and the point that's been

made from the very beginning, is that to the extent

possible, we should be doing the discovery, we should be

coordinating with the state courts and we should be trying

to get these witnesses that are repeated witnesses that have

general opinions, we need to just be deposing them one time.

I don't -- I think that if Ethicon has had the reports on the products -- and I can't tell from what I'm looking at here that there was ever a report produced on TVT Secur -- but if there are reports on these various products and those reports are adopted and filed in the Wave 1 and Wave 2 cases or adopted in the Wave 1 and Wave 2 cases, and Ethicon has had them for some time, and this witness has testified before based on those reports, I don't think Ethicon is disadvantaged at all by going forward with this deposition.

I also think that if these evidentiary issues that arise in Pennsylvania, if there's a way to work around them, then we need to try to do that. And that doesn't mean to just cancel the deposition and don't go forward with it. I think we need to go forward with the deposition and figure out what we're going to do with these evidentiary issues.

You know, maybe you can all agree that Ethicon won't ask anything about the literature at the Pennsylvania deposition and come back later and do a very focused examination just based on the literature that can be interspersed into the video in some way.

I mean, obviously, you're taking videos that have been done on different days and you're putting them together for many of these witnesses, so it's not as though that would particularly stand out.

Another option would be, get into the deposition and you ask your medical literature things and you have some understanding or agreement with the plaintiffs that if you choose not to play that cross-examination, then it won't be played and there can't be any redirect with the medical literature.

I do agree with Mr. Balefsky, I think the plaintiffs are actually more prejudiced in that regard, because they can't use medical literature in their direct examination, as I'm understanding it. I wasn't really clear. I thought I heard Mr. Balefsky say, you're not allowed to read from it, but you can still ask them questions about it. Is that right?

MR. BALEFSKY: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So actually you can use the literature, you just can't read to the jury from it, publish it in any way. But --

MR. COMBS: Well, excuse me, Your Honor. As long as the expert says he relied on it in forming his opinion, then he can be asked to explain what significance that that piece of literature has to his opinions.

THE COURT: If that had been on the direct, then Ethicon is going to have to use its medical literature on cross, I would think. You wouldn't have to, but --

MR. Aylstock: And that's exactly what happened in

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the Elliott deposition, there was a lot of medical literature used on cross under the Pennsylvania rules. So, again, I think it's something that can be addressed post-talk and we're happy to work with the other side to make that happen. We're just trying to get this done, so when these cases come back, we don't have one expert asked to be in four or five hundred trials all at the same time. THE COURT: And I don't think you can keep making this person testify over and over and over again about the same thing. That's my concern. MR. COMBS: I apologize, Your Honor. Were you finished? THE COURT: Yes. MR. COMBS: And certainly, we're not trying to do I mean, we understand PTO 205 and what it orders. And this isn't what it orders. THE COURT: Well, PTO 205 -- Mr. Combs, PTO 205 does not address this situation. It doesn't directly address this. What it says is, we don't want you to do the same depositions of the same people over and over and over again. If you've got witnesses who are going to be general witnesses on causation, for example, then you ought to do that witness one time and cover all of the products in that one deposition and don't do five different depositions. Don't keep repeating and repeating. Because a lot of what

the expert is going to say is going to be the same in each deposition. And I think that's the point of PTO 205.

It doesn't have anything directly to do with Pennsylvania or what's happening in Pennsylvania. It's talking about within the MDL, don't keep taking the same person over and over again. But --

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: We completely agree with that.

THE COURT: But from the beginning of this litigation, though, from the very start of the litigation, Judge Goodwin made it very clear that, to the extent you could work with the states and coordinate your discovery, you needed to do that, because the judicial economy is not just in the federal court, it's in the courts across the country, all of the courts. There's no need to have the same person repeatedly deposed about the same subject and in the same type of cases. There's no need. And there's so many of these cases, it can't be done.

So if you were coming in here today, Mr. Combs, and you could really show me something that made me concerned that you were going to be prejudiced at this deposition, then I would agree with you, in that particular circumstance, we ought to separate the state from the federal, and you do your state thing and we'll do the federal thing later. But I'm not really hearing that.

What I'm hearing is this man's going to say the same thing; he's going to say the same thing he's already said; he's going to say the same thing he's said in all the reports he's already provided that Ethicon has had for a long time, and the only real difference I can see is this whole strategic issue about the medical literature, which you can work around.

Now, if there aren't reports on products like the TVT Secur, then I do not agree that this deposition would apply to Wave 1 and 2 cases involving TVT Secur, and Ethicon would have the opportunity to depose this expert on that product. I think they should have a right to have testimony opinions on each product. And if he's out in Pennsylvania, then that, that hasn't been covered. That wouldn't be cumulative. That wouldn't be. That would be different.

But I think to the extent he's going to be testifying about products and the plaintiffs adopt those reports, and you've had those reports, you can be prepared to cover those at this deposition.

UNIDENTIFIED SPEAKER: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In the case of Elliott, what happened with that one? Because I think that was filed like the day of the deposition or something, so I didn't really have a chance to do anything on that or look at that. Was that the very same issue?

MR. AYLSTOCK: Bryan Aylstock. It is, Your Honor. And the deposition did go forward. The cut was actually played in the Hammons trial that Lee's stepped out of right now, and understood that both sides made cuts and medical literature came in and he was crossed on it. The -- I guess the difference is, now we have the benefit of hindsight. And given where we were on scheduling and, frankly, Tom's team being in trial and my team preparing and helping with the other trials, I don't have a formal written response, which I'd like to do, because I think when you see and see the testimony in comparison, for example, to exactly what was asked in the *Bellew* case, and his expert report there, there's absolutely no surprise and no prejudice.

In fact, Adam Slater, who put on Dr. Elliott in Bellew is the same one who did the de ben esse of Dr. Elliott at the Hammons trial. He's in trial now. So I was hoping to have his input in the brief and potentially argue the case, if he's available to do so, before Your Honor.

But it's the same basic issue, Your Honor, in that, again, Dr. Elliott has been deposed again and again and again and again and testified now multiple times. And unlike Dr. Rosenzweig, which covers multiple products, the only product that -- and it was a general deposition -- the only product that Dr. Elliott covered was the Prolift in his report. His -- it was in Bellew and it will be the exact same report

that was disclosed in *Carlino*. There will be no difference whatsoever in his testimony or his report that they already had months and months prior to the depo.

MR. COMBS: And, Judge, I know you're tired of hearing me say this, but, yeah, his deposition was taken in *Hammons*, and there were many things that we didn't and couldn't do in that deposition, and we didn't.

THE COURT: Well, I think, Mr. Combs, if that turns out to be the case with Dr. Rosenzweig, then you can always make a motion to supplement his deposition, re-depose him for the MDLs, and we can address it then. But, but -- at least at this point, you're not convincing me that there's any major prejudice from going ahead with the deposition. If -- if because this is for Pennsylvania and it is so bizarre, its law is just so bizarre that there is a whole series of questions you didn't ask because of that, then, after the deposition, bring it forward and we can talk about a supplemental deposition. I just don't want him to be saying the same things over and over and over again. And I think eight/ninths of the deposition he'll give in the deposition in Pennsylvania is going to be the same as what he would say in the MDL if you did it separately.

So I can't see any benefit to having that happen twice.

MR. COMBS: Well, and there's no question that we'll need to make that motion to have a second deposition

of Dr. Elliott.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, you make the motion. I'm not going to preclude you from doing that. And, also, I would not preclude Ethicon from taking a deposition of Elliott or Rosenzweig or whoever based on a product that they didn't have a report for. They have to have the report before they take the deposition. And I can't stress that enough. That is the rule.

I mean, we went through that I think just recently in another motion, where Ethicon wanted to take two depositions of the same person and his report hadn't been produced. And I believe the plaintiffs were objecting to the deposition going forward without the report having been produced. And I think that was a very legitimate point, because the rule says what the rule means, and it means the report goes out before you take the deposition. It's what it says.

So, so I think that's where we'll go with this. You make your motion on Elliott, you make your motion on Rosenzweig, if you believe you've been prohibited from asking a line of questions, those things can always be spliced into your video. I mean, those videos are pretty chopped up, are they not?

MR. COMBS: Well, they are, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So I don't think it would be real obvious. But I think we need to cross that bridge when we

come to it. The main point is to get as much of his testimony done as we can.

All right, the last thing then is this errata sheet issue. And I have looked at that. And, you know, I've looked at Judge Goodwin's decision in the Holland case. He very clearly says that you can make substantive changes. So what Dr. Vogel did was appropriate, according to the Holland case. The issue then becomes, if he makes these changes, should the other adverse party be entitled to do a supplemental deposition to explore the basis of the changes.

And I think that they -- that plaintiffs should be allowed to do that.

When I looked at the changes he made, four of them -there were six, there were six changes; two of them were
just spellings. So four of them would be what you might put
in the category of a substantive change. And I do -- I do
see what the plaintiffs are saying about how the change in
at least one of those circumstances changed the meaning,
basically, of the question/answer exchange.

So, plaintiffs, I am going to give you the opportunity to reopen the deposition and ask Dr. Vogel about the changes that he made on the errata sheet to his testimony.

As far as payment for that, I'm not going to require

Ethicon to pay for the deposition. I think in terms of

whatever expert fee Dr. Vogel charges -- what has been your

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       standing arrangement on the expert fees?
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, this is Bryan Aylstock.
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       We've typically just paid for our own expert time in
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       deposition.
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                 THE COURT: All right. So then Ethicon will pay
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       the expert charges from Dr. Vogel for his time involved in
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       attending that deposition. But, you know, that -- I don't
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       know why you can't just do that deposition by telephone
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       really or by video conference, because it doesn't sound like
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       it's going to be a particularly long deposition. It seems
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       like --
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK: I don't disagree, Your Honor.
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                 MR. COMBS: And, Judge, the original deposition of
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       Dr. Vogel was taken by phone anyway.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. So I don't see any point in
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       shifting the costs for that. I think he's allowed to make
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       changes according to the Holland case and you're allowed to
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       ask him about those.
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            So that's how I'd rule on that one. And I'll do a
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       short order just saying that the ruling was as discussed in
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       the hearing today.
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK:
                                Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Okay. Is there anything else that we
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       need to talk about today?
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            There was something else that I had in my mind as we
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       were talking and I've lost my train of thought. Is there
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       anything you all can think of?
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK: Your Honor, this is Bryan Aylstock.
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       My only thing is I really need to get my wife a Christmas
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       present.
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                 THE COURT: That's not a bad idea.
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK: Yeah. I don't have anything else,
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       Your Honor.
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                 THE COURT: Anything from Ethicon?
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                 MR. COMBS: No, ma'am.
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                 THE COURT: All right. Then thank you, Cathy. We
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       appreciate it.
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                 COURT REPORTER: Thank you, Judge.
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                 THE COURT: And we are in recess.
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                 MR. AYLSTOCK: Thank you, Your Honor.
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                 MR. COMBS: Good-bye, Judge.
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                 THE COURT: Bye-bye.
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            (Proceedings concluded at 11:55 a.m.)
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7	above-entitled matter.		
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9	December 22, 2015		
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